UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/636,039	08/09/2000	Jamey Graham	15358-004240US	5597

20350	7590	11/01/2005

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 11/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/636,039	GRAHAM ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Joshua D. Campbell	2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 August 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-21 and 23-41* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-21 and 23-41* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *8/19/05, 10/8/05*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed on 08/19/2005

and IDS filed on 08/19/2005 and 10/08/2005.

2.   Claims 1-2, 4-21, and 23-41 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 11, 19, 20, 30,

and 38-41 are independent claims. Claims 1, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 29, 30,

and 38-41 have been amended.

3.   The rejection of claims 1, 20, 22, and 39 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997) has

been withdrawn in view of amendments.

4.   The rejection of claims 2, 5, 21, and 24 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997)

as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Gounares et al. (hereinafter

Gounares, US Patent Number 6,681,370, filed on May 19, 1999).

5.   The rejection of claims 4 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997) as applied to

claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of msdn online Web Workshop (published

online on April 20, 2000).

6.   The rejection of claims 6-8 and 25-27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997)

as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Okamoto et al. (hereinafter

Okamoto, US Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0065814, US Filing date
June 30, 1999).

7.   The rejection of claims 9-10 and 28-29 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997)
as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Schultz (US Patent Number
5,721,902, issued on February 24, 1998).

8.   The rejection of claims 14-15, 19, 33-34, 38, and 40-41 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)
as being unpatentable over Acrobat Reader (hereinafter Acrobat, Adobe Acrobat
Reader, published in 1999) as applied to claims 11 and 30 above, and further in view of
Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997).

9.   The rejection of claims 16 and 35 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable
over Acrobat Reader (hereinafter Acrobat, Adobe Acrobat Reader, published in 1999) in
view of Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997) further in
view of Okamoto et al. (hereinafter Okamoto, US Patent Application Publication Number
2002/0065814, US Filing date June 30, 1999).

Double Patenting

10.   Claims 1, 9, 20, 28, and 39 of this application conflict with claims 29, 30, 33, 39,
40, 43, 44, 47, 53, 54, 57, 58, and 59 of Application No. 10/214,380. 37 CFR 1.78(b)
provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant contain
conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be
required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during

pendency in more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the

conflicting claims from all but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation

between the applications. See MPEP § 822.

11.   The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created
doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the
unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent
and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11
F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225
USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA
1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*,
418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).
        A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be
used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double
patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly
owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).
        Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a
terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with
37 CFR 3.73(b).

12.   Claims 1, 9, 20, 28, and 39 rejected under the judicially created doctrine of

obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 29, 30, 33, 39,

40, 43, 44, 47, 53, 54, 57, 58, and 59 of U.S. Patent No. 10/214,380. Although the

conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other

because the "...visually emphasizing," of claims 33, 47, and 57-59 (US Patent Number

10/214,380) and the "...highlighting," of claims 30, 40, and 44, would have been

considered an obvious at the time the invention was made to that of "annotating" in

regards to the "occurrences of the text patterns in the document," which the claims of

the current application states.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

13.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

14.   Claims 11 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by

Acrobat Reader (hereinafter Acrobat, Adobe Acrobat Reader, published in 1999).

In regard to independent claim 11, Acrobat discloses a method in which a

document is accessed and a section of that document is shown in a first area and

thumbnails of the document are displayed in a second area (Page 1-3 of Acrobat).

Acrobat also discloses a method in which information about the contents of a document;

including dimensions and locations of items (coordinates) are determined, in order to

correctly place the information in the thumbnail representation (Page 1-3 of Acrobat).

Acrobat also discloses that the portion of the thumbnail window corresponding to the

part of the document being displayed is highlighted (emphasized) and changed

dynamically as the portion that is viewed is changed to a different portion (Page 1-4,

items 1-4 of Acrobat, the box in the thumbnail changes based on the portion being

viewed).

In regard to independent claim 30, the claim incorporates substantially similar

subject matter as claim 11. Thus, the claim is rejected along the same rationale as

claim 11.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

16.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

17.   Claims 1, 20, 22, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997)

in view of Hart et al. (hereinafter Hart, US Patent Number 5,546,502, issued August 13,

1999).

In regard to independent claim 1, Nielsen discloses a method in which a document is accessed and it is searched to identify text patterns that are relevant to user queries (plurality of concepts), which are received from the user (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). Nielsen discloses a method in which search terms are supplied via user queries and a document is searched to identify text patterns that match those search terms (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). The text patterns that match the queries are then marked using tags and highlighted with color (annotated) to emphasize their position as the document is viewed (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen).

Nielsen does not disclose a method in which the selects from plurality of concepts rather than entering a query, the concepts having keywords associated with them. However, Hart discloses a method in which a user selects concepts (symptoms) and the system searches for the concepts and commonly known keywords (faults) associated with the concepts in the document and presents the sections of the document that deal with the concepts and text patterns associated with the concepts (symptoms and faults) out to the user (column 3, line 39-column 4, line 61 of Hart). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Nielsen with the query-free teachings of Hart because it would have provided relevant documentation for the current context more efficiently without the user having to formulate a query and wait for results (column 6, lines 31-44 of Hart).

In regard to independent claim 20, the claim incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claim 1. Thus, the claim is rejected along the same rationale as claim 1.

In regard to independent claim 39, the claim incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claim 1. Thus the claim is rejected along the same rationale.

18.   Claims 2, 5, 21, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997) in view of Hart et al. (hereinafter Hart, US Patent Number 5,546,502, issued August 13, 1999) as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Gounares et al. (hereinafter Gounares, US Patent Number 6,681,370, filed on May 19, 1999).

In regard to dependent claims 2 and 21, neither Nielsen nor Hart disclose a method in which the searching and marking of the document is performed using a Document Object Model configured by Internet Explorer. However, Gounares discloses a method in which a document that is converted into a Document Object Model tree using a web browser (i.e. Internet Explorer) to make changes to specific locations in a document by finding the location (searching) and editing the location (marking) (column 2, line 63-column 4, line 27 of Gounares). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of searching a document of Nielsen with the method of using a DOM tree to edit a document of Gounares because it would have provided a set standard of modeling, interfacing and manipulating the documents that are being marked.

In regard to dependent claims 5 and 24, neither Nielsen nor Hart disclose a

method in which the searching and marking of the document is performed using

IMarkupServices interface configured by Internet Explorer. However, Gounares

discloses a method in which a document that is converted into a Document Object

Model tree using a web browser (i.e. Internet Explorer) to make changes to specific

locations in a document by finding the location (searching) and editing the location

(marking) (column 2, line 63-column 4, line 27 of Gounares). Gounares also discloses

that IMarkupServices interface is used to insert tags into the document to edit the

appearance (mark) (column 10, lines 8-59 of Gounares). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the

method of searching a document of Nielsen with the method of using a DOM tree with

IMarkupServices to edit a document of Gounares because it would have provided a set

standard of modeling, interfacing and manipulating the documents that are being

marked.

19.   Claims 4 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997) in view of Hart et

al. (hereinafter Hart, US Patent Number 5,546,502, issued August 13, 1999) as applied

to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of msdn online Web Workshop (published

online on April 20, 2000).

In regard to dependent claims 4 and 23, neither Nielsen nor Hart disclose a

method in which IHTMLTxtRange Interface is used to perform the searching and

marking of a document. However, msdn Online Web Workshop discloses that the

IHTMLTxtRange interface is used to retrieve and modify text in an element, locate

specific strings in the text, and carry out commands that affect the appearance of the

text (i.e. search and mark) (Remarks Section of msdn Online Web Workshop). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method of searching

of Nielsen with the method of searching and marking disclosed by msdn Online Web

Workshop because it would have allowed for a simple interface to search and modify

both plain text and HTML.

20.   Claims 6-8 and 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997) in view of

Hart et al. (hereinafter Hart, US Patent Number 5,546,502, issued August 13, 1999) as

applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Okamoto et al. (hereinafter

Okamoto, US Patent Application Publication Number 2002/0065814, US Filing date

June 30, 1999).

      In regard to dependent claims 6-8, neither Nielsen nor Hart disclose a method

in which tags are inserted into the document surrounded relevant text that identify what

query the tag is in response to, by both tag id and color/style of the highlight that is set

to correspond to each specific query. However, Okamoto discloses a method in which

tags are inserted into the document surrounded relevant text that identify what query the

tag is in response to, by both tag id and color/style of the highlight that is set to

correspond to each specific query (page 11, paragraph 0245-0255 of Okamoto). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to have combined the method of viewing a document by Nielsen with the method

of searching a document by Okamoto because it would have provided a user with a

simple way to search and customize the identification of terms when viewing a

document.

In regard to dependent claims 25-27, the claims incorporate substantially

similar subject matter as claims 6-8. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same

rationale as claims 6-8.

21.   Claims 9-10 and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997)

in view of Hart et al. (hereinafter Hart, US Patent Number 5,546,502, issued August 13,

1999) as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Schultz (US Patent

Number 5,721,902, issued on February 24, 1998).

In regard to dependent claims 9 and 10, neither Nielsen nor Hart disclose a

method in which scores are calculated for the concepts in a document based on a

frequency of text patterns that are relevant to the specific concepts. Nielsen also does

not disclose a method in which a relevance indicator is displayed based on relevance

score calculations. However, Schultz discloses a method in which relevance scores are

determined based on the frequency that the query terms appear in a document (column

25, line 5-column 26, line 20 of Schultz). Schultz also discloses that a graphical

representation providing the results or the relevance scoring is provided to the user

(column 25, line 5-column 26, line 20 of Schultz). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method

of searching by Nielsen with the method of ranking relevance of a document based on

search terms by Schultz because it would have provided a user with a visual

representation of the relevance of a document to the query terms.

In regard to dependent claims 28 and 29, the claims incorporate substantially

similar subject matter as claims 9 and 10. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same

rationale as claims 9 and 10.

22.   Claims 12, 13, 17, 18, 31, 32, 36, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Acrobat Reader (hereinafter Acrobat, Adobe Acrobat Reader,

published in 1999).

In regard to dependent claim 12, Acrobat discloses a method in which

information about the contents of a document; including dimensions and locations of

items (coordinates) are determined, in order to correctly place the information in the

thumbnail representation (Page 1-3 of Acrobat).

In regard to dependent claim 13, Acrobat discloses a method in which the

thumbnail sizes can be changed to a different reduction level (reduction ratio) and the

content still correctly corresponds to the original document (Page 1 and 5, items 1 and 5

of Acrobat).

In regard to dependent claim 17, Acrobat discloses a method in which

determining information about a document (coordinates and dimension) for creating

thumbnail representations of the document incorporate all formatting of that document
(Pages 1-5 of Acrobat).

In regard to dependent claim 18, Acrobat discloses a method in which
determining information about a document (coordinates and dimension) includes
determining information about text, forms, graphics, images, and links (Pages 1-5 of
Acrobat).

In regard to dependent claims 31-32 and 36-37, the claims incorporate
substantially similar subject matter as claims 12-13 and 17-18. Thus, the claims are
rejected along the same rationale as claims 12-13 and 17-18.

23.   Claims 14-15, 19, 33-34, 38, and 40-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as
being unpatentable over Acrobat Reader (hereinafter Acrobat, Adobe Acrobat Reader,
published in 1999) as applied to claims 11 and 30 above, in view of Nielsen (US Patent
Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997) and further in view of Hart et al.
(hereinafter Hart, US Patent Number 5,546,502, issued August 13, 1999).

In regard to dependent claim 14, Acrobat discloses a method in which
determining information about a document (coordinates and dimension) includes
determining information about text, forms, graphics, images, and links (Pages 1-5 of
Acrobat). Acrobat does not disclose that text entities are annotated according to style
information if they are relevant to any of a plurality of concepts. However, Nielsen
discloses a method in which a document is accessed and it is searched to identify text
patterns that are relevant to user queries (plurality of concepts), which are received from

the user (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). Nielsen discloses a method in

which search terms are supplied via user queries and a document is searched to

identify text patterns that match those search terms (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16

of Nielsen). The text patterns that match the queries are then marked using tags and

highlighted with color (annotated) to emphasize their position as the document is viewed

(column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method

of viewing a document by Acrobat with the method of searching a document by Nielsen

because it would have provided a user with a simple way to search and identify terms

when viewing a document.

Neither Acrobat nor Nielsen disclose a method in which the selects from plurality

of concepts rather than entering a query, the concepts having keywords associated with

them. However, Hart discloses a method in which a user selects concepts (symptoms)

and the system searches for the concepts and commonly known keywords (faults)

associated with the concepts in the document and presents the sections of the

document that deal with the concepts and text patterns associated with the concepts

(symptoms and faults) out to the user (column 3, line 39-column 4, line 61 of Hart). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to have combined the methods of Acrobat and Nielsen with the query-free

teachings of Hart because it would have provided relevant documentation for the

current context more efficiently without the user having to formulate a query and wait for

results (column 6, lines 31-44 of Hart).

In regard to dependent claim 15, Acrobat discloses a method in which the thumbnail representations of the document incorporate all formatting of that document which would include highlighted text entities (Pages 1-5 of Acrobat).

In regard to independent claim 19, Acrobat discloses a method in which a document is accessed and a section of that document is shown in a first area and thumbnails of the document are displayed in a second area (Page 1-3 of Acrobat). Acrobat also discloses a method in which information about the contents of a document, including dimensions and locations of items (coordinates) are determined, in order to correctly place the information in the thumbnail representation (Page 1-3 of Acrobat). Acrobat also discloses that the portion of the thumbnail window corresponding to the part of the document being displayed is highlighted (emphasized) and changed dynamically as the portion that is viewed is changed to a different portion (Page 1-4, items 1-4 of Acrobat, the box in the thumbnail changes based on the portion being viewed). Acrobat does not disclose that text entities are annotated according to style information if they are relevant to any of a plurality of concepts. However, Nielsen discloses a method in which a document is accessed and it is searched to identify text patterns that are relevant to user queries (plurality of concepts), which are received from the user (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). Nielsen discloses a method in which search terms are supplied via user queries and a document is searched to identify text patterns that match those search terms (column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). The text patterns that match the queries are then marked using tags and highlighted with color (annotated) to emphasize their position as the document is viewed

(column 1, line 17-column 2, line 16 of Nielsen). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the method of viewing a document by Acrobat with the method of searching a document by Nielsen because it would have provided a user with a simple way to search and identify terms when viewing a document.

Neither Acrobat nor Nielsen disclose a method in which the selects from plurality of concepts rather than entering a query, the concepts having keywords associated with them. However, Hart discloses a method in which a user selects concepts (symptoms) and the system searches for the concepts and commonly known keywords (faults) associated with the concepts in the document and presents the sections of the document that deal with the concepts and text patterns associated with the concepts (symptoms and faults) out to the user (column 3, line 39-column 4, line 61 of Hart). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Acrobat and Nielsen with the query-free teachings of Hart because it would have provided relevant documentation for the current context more efficiently without the user having to formulate a query and wait for results (column 6, lines 31-44 of Hart).

In regard to dependent claims 33-34, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 14-15. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 14-15.

In regard to independent claims 38 and 40-41, the claims incorporate

substantially similar subject matter as claim 19. Thus, the claims are rejected along the

same rationale as claim 19.

24.   Claims 16 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Acrobat Reader (hereinafter Acrobat, Adobe Acrobat Reader, published in 1999) in

view of Nielsen (US Patent Number 6,339,437, filed on September 30, 1997) further in

view of Hart et al. (hereinafter Hart, US Patent Number 5,546,502, issued August 13,

1999) and further in view of Okamoto et al. (hereinafter Okamoto, US Patent Application

Publication Number 2002/0065814, US Filing date June 30, 1999).

In regard to dependent claim 16, none of Acrobat, Nielsen, or Hart disclose a

method in which the style information relevant to a concept is modified and in response

all entities that correspond to that concept are changed to correspond with the new style

information. However, Okamoto discloses a method in which a concept tag number,

which corresponds to one of a plurality of concepts, is directly associated with a specific

style (page 12, paragraph 0270-0276 of Okamoto). When that style information is

changed all tags corresponding to the tag number associated with that style information

will reflect that change (page 12, paragraph 0270-0276 of Okamoto). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

have combined the method of viewing a document by Acrobat with the method of

searching a document by Okamoto because it would have provided a user with a simple

way to search and customize the identification of terms when viewing a document.

In regard to dependent claim 35, the claim incorporates substantially similar

subject matter as claim 16. Thus, the claim is rejected along the same rationale as

claim 16.

Response to Arguments

25.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 4-10, 19-21, 23-29, 38, 39, and

41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

26.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 11-18, 30-37, and 40, have been

considered but are not persuasive. The amendment to the claim states, "...dynamically

changing the display of the contents in the single thumbnail image to reflect a change in

the display of the document in the first viewing area," thus the limitation states changing

the "display of the contents in the single thumbnail image," as stated by the examiner in

the rejection of the claim (see above rejection) not "changing the contents of the single

thumbnail image," as argued by the applicant on pages 18-20. Thus, the examiner's

interpretation of the claims remains proper and based on that fact the rejection of said

claims (see above) remains proper based on the fact that Acrobat also discloses a

method in which information about the contents of a document; including dimensions

and locations of items (coordinates) are determined, in order to correctly place the

information in the thumbnail representation (Page 1-3 of Acrobat). Acrobat also

discloses that the portion of the thumbnail window corresponding to the part of the

document being displayed is highlighted (emphasized) and changed dynamically as the

portion that is viewed is changed to a different portion (Page 1-4, items 1-4 of Acrobat,

the box in the thumbnail changes based on the portion being viewed). Which as stated

changes the display of the contents of the thumbnail image (replacing the viewing

window based on where in the document the user is viewing), not the actual contents of

the thumbnail image. Thus, in the claims current form they do not overcome the

rejection by the Acrobat reference as stated.

Conclusion

27.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

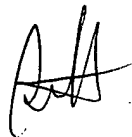than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Joshua D. Campbell whose telephone number is (571)

272-4133. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30 AM - 4:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JDC
October 21, 2005

STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER